



Pearson
Edexcel

Mark Scheme (Results)

October 2020

Pearson Edexcel GCE AS Level
In Religious Studies (8RS0)
Paper 3: New Testament Studies

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Paper 8RS0 03: New Testament Studies - Mark scheme - 2020

Question number	Answer	Mark
1	<p>8 marks AO1</p> <p>AO1 will be used by candidates to demonstrate knowledge, understanding and specialist language and terminology when responding to the question.</p> <p>Candidates may refer to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jesus lived during the Roman occupation with its two-tiered government consisting of Roman overseers and Jewish leaders who exercised control in the name of Rome.• One of the main features of the Roman occupation was the appearance of tax collectors who collected taxes for the Romans.• Jesus converted the chief tax collector Zacchaeus, and in a parable praised the humble faith of the tax collector and condemned the spiritual pride of the Pharisee.• Roman soldiers appear in the gospels and on one occasion Jesus praised the faith of the centurion who asked Jesus to heal his servant.• The Romans played a major role in Jesus' execution - the Jewish authorities, unable to execute criminals under Roman law, handed Jesus over to the governor, Pontius Pilate, to be put to death.	<p>(8)</p>

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A narrow range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected but are unlikely to be used appropriately or accurately (AO1). • Knowledge and understanding addresses a narrow range of key religious ideas and beliefs with some inaccuracies (AO1). • Provides a superficial understanding of key religious ideas and beliefs (AO1).
Level 2	3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected, most of which are used appropriately with some inaccuracies (AO1). • Knowledge and understanding addresses a narrow range of key religious ideas and beliefs (AO1). • Develops key religious ideas and beliefs to show a depth of understanding (AO1).
Level 3	6-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wide range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are carefully selected and used appropriately, accurately and sustained throughout (AO1). • Knowledge and understanding addresses a broad range of key religious ideas and beliefs (AO1). • Comprehensively develops key religious ideas and beliefs to show a depth of understanding (AO1).

Question number	Answer	Mark
2	<p>3 marks AO1, 6 marks AO2</p> <p>AO1 will be used by candidates to underpin their analysis and evaluation. Candidates will be required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding using specialist language and terminology when responding to the question, and in meeting the AO2 descriptors described below.</p> <p>If candidates assess only one sign they cannot normally proceed beyond Level 2. If candidates assess more than two signs, read all the material and credit the best two.</p> <p>Candidates may refer to the following in relation to AO1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The author of the Fourth Gospel uses the word 'semeia' (signs) to focus on the meaning behind the miracles Jesus performed. • Miracles were part of Jesus' ministry, about revealing his divinity and offering a way of salvation through him. • The signs were integral to Jesus' ministry and designed to produce faith in Jesus as the Messiah and Son of God. <p>AO2 requires candidates to develop their answers showing analytical and evaluative skills to address the question. Such responses will be underpinned by their use of knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>Candidates may refer to the following in relation to AO2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Fourth Gospel highlights signs performed during Jesus' ministry because they were important for understanding that Jesus' ministry reflected his intimate relationship with God. • The signs directly revealed the glory of God working through Jesus and therefore contributed clearly to the understanding that anything Jesus said and did was consistent with his divine mission. • The Fourth Gospel makes it clear that Jesus did not act on his own authority as a human miracle worker and therefore signs are important for understanding the source of his authority and power as the Son of God. • The Jews expected the Messiah would authenticate his claims by means of signs and it would be unthinkable, if Jesus was indeed the Messiah, for there to be an absence of signs within Jesus' ministry. <p>Candidates who show achievement only against AO1 will not be able to gain marks beyond the top of Level 1.</p>	(9)

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A narrow range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected but are unlikely to be used appropriately or accurately (AO1). • Information/issues are identified (AO2). • Judgements are supported by generalised arguments (AO2).
Level 2	4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected, most of which are used appropriately with some inaccuracies (AO1). • Deconstructs religious information/issues, which lead to a simplistic chain of reasoning (AO2). • Judgements of a limited range of elements in the question are made (AO2).
Level 3	7-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wide range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are carefully selected and used appropriately, accurately and sustained throughout (AO1). • Critically deconstructs religious information/issues leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning (AO2). • Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of the full range of elements in the question (AO2)

Question number	Indicative content
3	<p>3 marks AO1, 6 marks AO2</p> <p>AO1 will be used by candidates to underpin their analysis and evaluation. Candidates will be required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding using specialist language and terminology when responding to the question, and in meeting AO2 descriptors described below.</p> <p>Candidates may refer to the following in relation to AO1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redaction criticism analyses the distinctive theological emphases different authors bring to their material. • Redaction criticism, like source criticism, regards the gospels as composed from different sources. • Unlike source criticism, redaction criticism regards the gospel writers as redactors or editors of the material they use. <p>AO2 requires candidates to develop their answers showing analytical and evaluative skills to address the question. Such responses will be underpinned by their use of knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>Candidates may refer to the following in relation to AO2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redaction criticism clarifies the gaps in the gospels or passages that do not make sense by looking at the historical context in which the gospels were written and who their audiences were and therefore provides the best way of accessing the 'historical Jesus' behind the Christ of faith. • If we accept that Matthew and Luke adapt Mark, Q and their own special sources, then redaction criticism becomes an increasingly useful tool for understanding why the evangelists edit (redact) their gospel material in the way they do and for establishing their theological agenda. • Redaction criticism analyses differences between each gospel narrative and is therefore very useful for explaining why, for example, gospel writers inflate or diminish the status of figures like John the Baptist in relation to Jesus. • Redaction criticism is useful for highlighting how writers like Mark with a less-developed Christology would have no problem including Jesus needing to be baptized whereas Matthew's more sophisticated Christology would find this problematic. <p>Candidates who show achievement only against AO1 will not be able to gain marks beyond the top of Level 1.</p>

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A narrow range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected but are unlikely to be used appropriately or accurately (AO1). • Information/issues are identified (AO2). • Judgements are supported by generalised arguments (AO2).
Level 2	4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected most of which are used appropriately with some inaccuracies (AO1). • Deconstructs religious information/issues which lead to a simplistic chain of reasoning (AO2). • Judgements of a limited range of elements in the question are made (AO2).
Level 3	7-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wide range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are carefully selected and used appropriately, accurately and sustained throughout (AO1). • Critically deconstructs religious information/issues leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning (AO2). • Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of the full range of elements in the question (AO2).

Question number	Indicative content
4(a)	<p data-bbox="296 280 472 309">8 marks AO1</p> <p data-bbox="296 360 1398 432">AO1 will be used by candidates to demonstrate knowledge, understanding and specialist language and terminology when responding to the question.</p> <p data-bbox="296 479 1337 551">If candidates explore only one influence they cannot normally proceed beyond Level 2.</p> <p data-bbox="296 600 863 629">Candidates may refer to the following:</p> <ul data-bbox="296 640 1401 1272" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="296 640 1353 712">• The Prologue introduces Jesus as the 'Word' or 'Logos', a concept that was familiar in both Jewish and Hellenistic thought.<li data-bbox="296 723 1362 884">• The Prologue begins with the phrase 'In the beginning' which repeats the opening words of Genesis and goes on to present themes about the Word made flesh, light and darkness, life, children of God, flesh and spirit, belief and law.<li data-bbox="296 896 1331 1012">• The influence of Judaism for the Logos is that for the Jews the concept is personified as God's creative breath, 'ruah', which they understood as creation emanating from God's Word.<li data-bbox="296 1023 1401 1140">• For the Hellenists the Logos is impersonal, not a being or a person. Philo, an Egyptian thinker at the time of Jesus, speculated about the Logos as an agent of creation but never suggested that the Logos became incarnate in history.<li data-bbox="296 1151 1369 1267">• Much terminology, such as light and darkness, found in the Prologue seem rooted in Hellenism and suggest the likelihood it was written to make the Gospel accessible to Greeks.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A narrow range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected but are unlikely to be used appropriately or accurately (AO1). • Knowledge and understanding addresses a narrow range of key religious ideas and beliefs with some inaccuracies (AO1). • Provides a superficial understanding of key religious ideas and beliefs (AO1).
Level 2	3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected, most of which are used appropriately with some inaccuracies (AO1). • Knowledge and understanding addresses a narrow range of key religious ideas and beliefs (AO1). • Develops key religious ideas and beliefs to show a depth of understanding (AO1).
Level 3	6-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wide range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are carefully selected and used appropriately, accurately and sustained throughout (AO1). • Knowledge and understanding addresses a broad range of key religious ideas and beliefs (AO1). • Comprehensively develops key religious ideas and beliefs to show a depth of understanding (AO1).

Question number	Indicative content
4(b)	<p>5 marks AO1, 15 marks AO2</p> <p>AO1 will be used by candidates to underpin their analysis and evaluation. Candidates will be required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding using specialist language and terminology when responding to the question, and in meeting AO2 descriptors described below.</p> <p>If candidates analyse only understanding or meaning they cannot normally proceed beyond Level 2.</p> <p>Candidates may refer to the following in relation to AO1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Prologue may be a Christological hymn added later to summarise the Christology of the Gospel. • The Gospel begins in a different style to the synoptics with the creation of the universe and is a mystical poem of 18 verses about Jesus that does not mention Jesus by name until verse 17. • The Prologue links Jesus to God by way of setting out themes, which illustrate how the reader might understand the person of Jesus. <p>AO2 requires candidates to develop their answers showing analytical and evaluative skills to address the question. Such responses will be underpinned by their use of knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>Candidates may refer to the following in relation to AO2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Prologue introduces key themes and presents the incarnation of God as the Word made flesh; the evangelist's careful theological approach therefore has significance for understanding how Jesus challenges and replaces the themes of Judaism's covenant relationship with God. • The author presents Jesus as greater than Moses and the Law, and John the Baptist; and therefore, this has great significance for understanding the person of Jesus as offering the fullest revelation of God available to humanity because Jesus offers truth and has seen God face to face. • The Prologue introduces a unique theological statement about the nature of Jesus through the key terms Logos/Word made flesh which are not found in the synoptic gospels. Therefore, this suggests the reader is being guided to see the invisible God (Logos) in the visible Jesus (Word made flesh) and to understand the true nature of Jesus as the incarnation of God. • Interwoven into the Prologue is an account of John the Baptist who is more than just a herald but a witness to Jesus and because Jesus praises John the Baptist in the synoptic gospels the Prologue serves to offer reliable testimony of great theological significance. • The Prologue omits familiar understandings of the person of Jesus such as

Messiah, line of David, the birth narrative (the evangelist mentions these later in the gospel) and Jesus' mother Mary is not named in the Fourth Gospel.

Therefore, this suggests the person of Jesus can be understood beyond his genealogy and scholars agree that the Prologue sums up John's Christology.

- If the Prologue is a later addition to the Fourth Gospel, written as a hymn or prayer, and not a deliberate Prologue to the Gospel, then any significance it has for understanding the person of Jesus is coincidental.

Candidates who show achievement only against AO1 will not be able to gain marks beyond the top of Level 1.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A narrow range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected but are unlikely to be used appropriately or accurately (AO1). • Information/issues may be selected (AO2). • Makes basic connections between a limited range of elements in the question (AO2). • Judgements are supported by generic arguments (AO2). • Judgements made with no attempt to appraise evidence (AO2).
Level 2	6-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A limited range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected, some of which are used appropriately with some inaccuracies (AO1). • Deconstructs religious information/issues (AO2). • Makes connections between a limited range of elements in the question (AO2). • Judgements of a limited range of elements in the question are made (AO2). • Judgements made with little or no attempt to appraise evidence (AO2).
Level 3	11-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected, most of which are used appropriately with some inaccuracies (AO1). • Deconstructs religious information/issues, which lead to a simple chain of reasoning (AO2). • Makes connections between many but not all of the elements in the question (AO2). • Judgements of a range of elements in the question are made (AO2). • Judgements are supported by an attempt to appraise evidence (AO2).
Level 4	16-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wide range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are carefully selected and used appropriately, accurately and sustained throughout (AO1). • Critically deconstructs religious information/issues leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning (AO2). • Makes connections between the full range of elements in the question (AO2). • Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of the full range of elements in the question (AO2). • Reasoned judgements are fully supported by the comprehensive appraisal of evidence (AO2).

